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The great favor with which the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL has been received in the homes of Farmers, the Storerooms of Mechanics, and the Workshops of Artizans throughout Pennsylvania and the Western States, induces us to make special effort to still further extend its circulation, so that it may reach every village and hamlet where a fresh, live newspaper, inculcating a sound morality, may be acceptable. With this end in view we propose the following very LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS to those who may feel inclined to solicit subscribers. Every man, woman or child may enter the lists and confidently rely on receiving the premiums herewith named. Those who conclude to act on such should notify us when sending their list of subscribers, and when they have exhausted their respective fields they will say so, and name their selection. Names may be sent singly, which must be accompanied with the money. Solicitors need not be confined to any particular locality.

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1869.

THE REPUBLICAN VICTORIES.

The cloud which long over the south in the State, Wednesday morning, has been dispelled by consistent returns. From present indications we should say that Governor is eminently well in the neighborhood of 5,000, and that of Judge Wilkinson several thousand better. As a general thing, the Republicans have kept their vote up well, the majority in Philadelphia city being especially gratifying. On the other hand, the Democrats out of as well as in that city, have met with some provoking losses, showing that from the first there has been something rotten in Denmark.

All over the State the Republicans have taken this year to settle sundry quarrels and adjust old scores, and this they appear to have done and retained the control at the same time. As an "off year," the result in every light is extremely gratifying, especially in the light of an indorsement of the administration of General Grant. Could that question have been submitted separately to the people of Pennsylvania, unincumbered by no local issues or other complications, the majority would have been not less than that by which General Grant carried the State last fall. Indeed, we say with confidence, that if was the favor with which General Grant's administration—more especially its financial management—is regarded by the people of Pennsylvania, that carried the State over Thomas, and in this light is the result chiefly significant.

We have passed the period of greatest trade—the election next succeeding the inauguration of a new administration—and henceforth the course will be clear. The Key Stone State stands firm and will so stand as the main support of the administration of the country which commands the hearty approval, not only of the Republicans, but of the intelligent masses of all parties in our State. In this light our result shows its true proportions—a triumph second only in magnitude and importance to that which one year ago decided the day for General Grant for President.

A SOUTHERN ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC COAST AND BACK.

Although the recent Railroad Convention at Oswego, New York, was called to further the completion of an independent line of railroad from Portland, through Canada, to Chicago, yet there is behind it a grand purpose of national importance. The route of the new line from Portland to Chicago has already been determined, the charters granted, and the work in process of construction over a greater part of the distance. The Oswego Convention provided for the unfinished links in this grand chain of communication. The route is an air line one from Portland to Oswego, thence to Lewistown, on the Niagara river, across to Canada and through to Chicago or Detroit. This independent line, it is believed, will be completed to Chicago within three years, and then Portland will be as near to the metropolis of the interior as either New York or Boston, the actual number of miles will be about the same, but the additional speed gained by a straighter road will enable the independent line to make the distance from Chicago to Portland in less time than it is now made from Chicago to New York. And then comes in the great advantage of Portland: it is four hundred miles nearer Europe than New York, and one hundred miles nearer than Boston, besides possessing a harbor unrivaled on the Atlantic coast. On this basis of facts, Portland claims that the shipments of the products of the great West and of the Pacific coast to Europe must eventually be made from her harbor. She is also prepared for the emergency of future freights, in the future of Chicago, which is to become the great importing point of the center of the Union, for the supply of the whole region of the upper Mississippi valley eastward to Lake Erie and westward to the Rocky Mountains.

This is certainly a magnificent scheme, and we merely state it without discussing the probability of Chicago rivaling New York as the great importing centre of the continent. But even behind the imposing future there is another project founder in its conception, and in some respects more magnificent in accomplishment, than Portland and New York are now the respective points at the extremes of the continent, of the commerce of the world. This is the theory of to-day, but in the future, in the minds of the men of weight in commerce who gave tone to the Chicago Convention, Puget's Sound will supersede the Bay of San Francisco on the Pacific and Portland harbor the Bay of New York on the Atlantic, as the great entrepots for the commerce of Asia and Europe.

A Northern Pacific Railroad from the Western end of Lake Superior has received little more attention of a few years—probably not more than five. As are the road from Chicago will lay the Northern Pacific road at some accessible point in Minnesota or Dakota, and for all practical purposes transfer the terminus of Lake Superior to that many thousand miles of Lake Michigan. This is Portland's grand opportunity. Her independent railway will compete on favorable terms with New York, for the trade of the Union Pacific, now in operation, while it cannot but monopolize the traffic of the Northern Pacific. In fact it will be a continuation of the latter road, for both together will form an unimpressed route across the continent, terminating on our Eastern and Western coasts, in the most commodious and accessible harbors nature has given to the Western hemisphere.

Puget's Sound, the proposed terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad, is here or three days by steamer nearer the great commercial cities of China than San Francisco, and in this fact we have the explanation of the remarkable growth of a great city on the north of San Francisco. The climate, too, aided by the warm breeze of the Pacific, is warmer even than that of Richmond, Virginia, and in summer that of Newport, Rhode Island. The harbor of Puget's Sound will hold the navies of the world, and by its depth of water, would be accessible to a fleet of Great Eastern. It is a fact that vessels coming from China to San Francisco first make the American shore opposite Puget's Sound, and then run down the coast to California.

To sum up, by this line of railroad from Portland to Puget's Sound, over which the cars will be running in five years, Europe will be brought from 2,000 to 3,000 miles nearer China than she is or can be by any existing route. The time of transit from England to Hong Kong will be reduced from forty-one days to the shortest route on the Eastern Hemisphere, via the Suez Canal, to forty-three days on our Northern line, from the line of railway to the North Pacific and thence by steamer to China.

This does not seem to be a will of the wisp that Portland is chasing, but a substantial reality, requiring the three great essentials of time, money and labor, to make it as accomplished fact.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Important reforms in any department of practical activity require time for their accomplishment. Even if it were possible to carry them through precipitately, to do so would be highly inexpedient. The wise, cautious and unemergetic momentum of the moving body must be carefully and continually taken into account, that the injury, if not wreck, of sudden arrest, or change, may be avoided. With reference to this point there is an obvious difference between questions of political and questions of moral reform.

Among reflecting citizens we suppose that there are few free from the suspicion, at least, that our civil service is very badly constituted. Even many heartily unsettled, or enjoying the hope of being benefited by its present constitution, are ever ready to oppose changes. But even these found their opposition upon the ground that change is not reform—upon the peculiar "fix" of things in this country and upon the consequent impossibility of adjusting it to any less "a model. They say with Sir Horace Walpole, "Do not stir Cain asleep," distrust and things at rest, let them alone, and in the course of time the natural operation of cause and effect will evolve an arrangement precisely suited to our needs after.

Outside the limited circles who cannot be this way, we believe, the conviction is universal and current throughout the country that some reform is urgent. The evil in its present form is really gigantic, interfering with our material prosperity, corrupting the popular morality, and undermining in the young all sound views in regard to the principles which ought to regulate success in practical life. Besides, looking at the subject in connection with the duration of national life, the monster is a child, the evil is only beginning to be felt. It grows stronger as it lives, and every day adds to its power of mischief.

In regard to one branch of our civil service, the Canadian body, the Commercial was, perhaps, the first newspaper to call attention to the monstrous abuses which have long rendered it a reproach to our national character. During the last year much has been spoken and written on this subject, both American and foreigners have come forward with statements of fact in illustration, and it is the mere truth that every charge so made against this class of the people's representatives, has been fully confirmed. More than that, it has been made to appear that our allegations were absolutely mild. Let it be understood we speak from the city we now write without subscribe to one national administration more than another. It cannot be shown that one political party is more responsible than another for the disgraceful state of the case. The system of our civil service is to blame—and no change for the better needs be expected until this system shall have been reformed.

Good name abroad is, no doubt, something; something of no insignificant import, indeed, but the lack, or the loss of it, may not always be sensitively felt by the people who stay at home. Nor are we inclined to magnify, or to bewail the national advantages which we may have failed to obtain through the ignorance, or inefficiency, or want of zeal, or bad character of our foreign representatives. Though mortifying to think of, by patience the consequences can be borne. The memory of last year's quiet milk is not a heavy affliction, and distance in place softens the poignancy of sorrow's distance in time.

The thing hardest to be borne is the evil which takes place under our own eyes—which we are compelled both to see and to feel. Of course in saying this we make no petty or local allusion. In the civil service are employed many excellent citizens. Were it not so, the system must perish at once by its own corruption. But the fact does not destroy, it hardly mitigates the truth shown by multitudinous statistics and known to all who carefully use their opportunities of knowledge, that incompetence and dishonesty in a portion of this service, are monthly robbing the people of millions of dollars. To meet the evil here referred to we believe that no change will be adequate, which does not radically affect the present method of forming the service.

Again—Every man of business knows what knowledge as well as care is necessary to keep his affairs in order. Attention to details must be unremitting, and attention must be directed by adequately such as only training and experience can impart. Yet all these will be vain without the aid of trained, skilful and reliable assistants. Who can believe that less knowledge or less experience is required to preserve from confusion and chaos the details of a government office in Washington or Harrisburg? We have, may be, used an imperfect illustration, but none better occurs to us just now. As a matter of fact it is known that our system of change, of rotation, and of quite ingenuous in the case of many clerks, has long been practiced in the case of many others, to the detriment of the public. Gentlemen acquainted with the subject have declared the evil thus accruing simply monstrous.

Another aspect of the subject, not the least important, is the grave and even blighting injustice at regularly occurring intervals perpetrated upon industrious and faithful servants of the State. But we can say nothing about this point now. We beg our readers to make it the subject of inquiry and reflection, as we hope to refer to it again and again.

THE NEBRASKA.

Perhaps no nation is more deeply ingrained in the mental constitution of Americans than that of the right of the majority to rule. As the contrast of our late Rebellion every one must have observed the indignation implied in the charge, that the Confederates had committed this notion. Their defection in this respect appeared to involve the infraction of all principles both of politics and morality.

No doubt as a nation we owe much to the general recognition of the doctrine. It is a fundamental principle in our political edifice, and entitled to the most significant congratulation, to see the unanimous and threatening waves of popular excitement not gradually "work themselves to rest," but suddenly and at once submit to be followed by a great calm, as soon as the announcement was made, for whom the voice of the majority had declared itself. However insignificant in number the majority may be, the acceptance of the award is for the time submissive and an end of strife. The recognition of the principle is felt to be so momentous to the safe and peaceful working of our institutions, that even the belief or well founded suspicion that the form of the majority was suggested, or brought about by fraud, suggests the thought of physical resistance on the part of citizens. The outcome seems to be in the will of the majority and the rights of the majority are so sacred, that even its gluttonous is respected, until careful inquiry can show that it is a gluttonous and not a real body.

The operation of the principle thus far in our history has been so favorable as to inspire good hopes for the future. We suppose no one doubts that the right of the majority to rule and the duty of the minority to submit to it, ought to be inculcated in the school, in the pulpit, in the newspaper, as a worthiness every means most likely to maintain them as sacred principles among us. And by making it our constant endeavor to qualify our voters for the enlightened and honest exercise of the right of suffrage, and to secure the most honest, virtuous, wise and competent men for our public offices, we may reasonably look forward to the perfect enjoyment of "the best government on earth," as our orators like to call it.

We once heard a very intelligent foreigner, who had for many years studied politics in Europe, and who had spent much time in this country, discourse about the future of the United States government in a very candid strain. He said that if he were in America, what would console him to our government was not so much its absolute excellence as its practical superiority to every other existing government. The only other policy he thought which could justly be compared with it, was the English. Theoretically, it was alleged to secure the fullest and legitimate of the people, but it was so weighed down and clogged in its operation by the abuses of many centuries, that those ends were practically frustrated with. Frightful corruptions he believed to exist in both governments, but a man, in a private station, and of glorious birth might naturally feel indignation or disgust in the knowledge that he was debarred by men of plebeian birth the himself, than it be know that his hardly earned shillings were allied to the coffers of men entitled by hereditary rank and long transmitted privileges to despise and long transmitted privileges to despise and long transmitted privileges to despise

Weekly Commercial.

CONFESSION

OF

ZACHARY T. HOCKINBERRY.

Convicted of the Murder of Miss Annie Donaldson, in Butler, Pa.

[Stenographic report of E. Taylor Hockenberry, by his own counsel and pen, Butler County, Pa.]

I was born the 31st of March, 1841, in the county of Butler, state of Pennsylvania. I am the eldest of six children and the eldest son. I now quit farming and my mother died seven years ago. My mother died seven years ago quite suddenly. My father is living and went to California, he was gone four or five years, he came home and was at home about a year, he went to California the second time. He died in the state of Nevada on the county. He was back a short time, when he was thinking of a home and was suddenly killed. Since my father died I have acted in lieu with George Hockenberry, and I lived with him about five years during the time I lived with him we got along remarkably well. When I lived in connection with him, we had three daughters and one son. When we first left about a year the youngest daughter got married, his two youngest daughters, names were Nancy Ann and Mary Elizabeth. The youngest daughter was married to Mr. Thomas Bane. I thought I would not say anything about my marriage, but I suppose I will as well as not. I was married to Miss Jane Wilson, of Butler county, Pa., on the 31st day of December, 1863. We lived together for about two years and a half. I believe the greatest cause of our unhappiness was on account of my mother. I was living with my father-in-law, George Wilson, when my daughter Annie was born. Annie died on the 29th day of September, 1869

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1869.

TERMS:

THE GERMAN LANGUAGE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The subject this indicated has been much agitated in other parts of the country, while comparatively little has been said about it in this region. In the *Pittsburgher Volksblatt* or Saturday we find a brief report of the proceedings of a meeting of German citizens, held with reference to it on the evening of the 7th of October. The object of this meeting was to initiate an agitation which has for its object "the introduction of the German language as a subject of teaching in the free schools of the city." From the intelligence and recognized influence in the German community, of the gentlemen who were prominent in these proceedings, we cannot but infer that the movement is one of some significance and likely to attract a good deal of public attention. The same consideration also gives importance to any expression, direct or incidental, of the grounds upon which the friends of the movement propose to stand.

It seems to us that these gentlemen might have chosen a more opportune time for the presentation of the subject than the one so near the day of our State election. Their appeal to voters ought either to have been made at an earlier date, or have been foregone altogether. We hold this opinion for the reason that the question to be settled appears to us a question which ought to be entirely kept outside of the arena of party politics. Certainly if made an issue of that kind, or agitated in that way, time ought to be allowed, in the first place, for a full, quiet and satisfactory discussion of the subject. A favorable result attained by a prejudicial appeal to the hopes and fears of the eve of a State election, would probably not be the sort of settlement particularly gratifying to the thoughtful friends of popular education, whether English or German in their native tongue. But this is a minor topic and our objection a mere criticism of method. The main question undoubtedly presents a subject of considerable interest to our entire community. We are not disposed to dogmatize about it. As yet we do not feel prepared to occupy a decided position either for, or against the adoption of the German language as one of the branches of study in our city common schools. We think we cannot do' present it better than merely state a few of the points which the friends of the movement urge, or may urge in its favor.

The notion of teaching German as a means of keeping up a distinct German nationality in opposition to the American in this country is, of course, not to be entertained for a moment. And it would be difficult to renounce the plan in stronger terms than were adopted by the German meeting already referred to. No assault is intended upon our common school system, on the contrary, its extension and elevation are desired.

Archbishop Purcell and our countryman, Gustavus P. Wentz, have both somewhere expressed the opinion that the shortest, and easiest road to a thorough knowledge of one's own language is the study of some other cultivated language. The reasons of such an opinion is obvious. The student is thus enabled to place himself outside of his own language and to look at it from abroad. He thus enjoys an advantage analogous to that of one who by travel is enabled to take a survey of his native land and of the institutions from a foreign country. But the student may derive much greater benefits from the opportunities of comparison thus placed at his command than accrue to the traveler. The object of comparison has often been urged as an argument in favor of the study of Latin. Other arguments for the same are the Latin origin of so many English words and the systematic structure of the language. It is urged that all these reasons apply with much force in favor of the study of German; it, too, is one of the parents of our English speech; it too is systematic in its structure. And in addition may be urged its direct utility in the transaction of business, as being the language of so many of our people. The value of the study in this respect is recognized almost everywhere in the State, and especially in these cities. It was sometime ago introduced as a branch of instruction in the High School. In East Birmingham, where it is taught in the free school, the German class, we learn, is very numerous, and two-thirds or to mention an children of Anglo American parents. Indeed nothing could be more supererogatory than to try to prove the great practical utility of a knowledge of this language.

Our German fellow citizens feel that their children must receive regular instruction in their mother-tongue. Along with English it is a necessity to them, quite apart from the natural and legitimate desire that we prefer a heritage should not perish with themselves. They feel that they must and they actually do secure the needful instruction for their boys and girls. In order to effect this object they fall back upon their ecclesiastical organizations and maintain little schools in connection with their churches, in which German is taught to the exclusion of English, and, in many cases, perhaps to the great disadvantage of the children in several respects. To be easy to teachers qualified to impart a knowledge of German, but the instruction in the common elements of education in many of these schools is understood to be very defective. In permitting them to be deemed necessary to maintain these schools they are promoting what is sometimes called Germanism. We are working into the hands of the friends of a distinct German nationality.

On the other hand, by giving all the pupils in our city schools the opportunity of studying this language, as ample as ours, we should accomplish more thorough desirable object. In a very important sense, we should enlarge the intellectual culture afforded by our school system. We should introduce a study of direct and immediate practical utility to all men of business. We should do away with the small section German schools. We should break down those barriers of ignorance and prejudice which now tend to prevent the confidence and mutual advantage of the two main elements of our population, the English and the German. At present how imperfectly do we understand each other! To a large extent neither element knows how much it has to learn from the other. Yet nothing can be more certain than that we shall continue to interact each upon the other until our conference shall result in something slightly different from either.

We have presented the subject very imperfectly, but we trust these remarks may take it into active consideration. Let us remind them that in this part of the country, as other nationality can ever present a question similar to the one now started by our German fellow-citizens.

THE NEW BISHOP OF ERIE.

An important item in the ecclesiastical line of the 9th instant, published in our Saturday's issue, was the announcement that the Rev. Tuscarora Tuozzi has been appointed Bishop of Erie.

It not the last, a recent incumbent of that See was Dr. Bernet Pinsoneau, celebrated as a controversialist and much identified with the ecclesiastical conflicts of the last forty years. He was a mighty champion of the High Church party and of the orthodox view of the sacraments, sacrilegious opinions by means of invisible powers, while it of to certain things and words. It was he who in 1849 refused to institute the Rev. Mr. Gorham in the living of Brampton Speke, on the ground that he denied that spiritual regeneration was conferred by baptism. Hence the famous Gorham case, in which, through the decision of the Privy Council and three court's in succession, the Bishop was defeated and Mr. Gorham instituted. The effect created an immense sensation at the time and was regarded as a glorious success by the Low Church party.

A divine more unlike Dr. Pinsoneau than Dr. Tuozzi it would perhaps be impossible to find, and his appointment is a very striking instance of the prudence which seems to be taking place in the English Church. Dr. P., redolent in spirit and uncompromising in his narrow creed, nothing if not theological, was a bigot in religion and a Tory in politics. Dr. T., quiet though earnest, holds theological opinions so broad as to be incomprehensible in the estimation of many, while in politics he has long been known as a Liberal.

Dr. Tuozzi has for many years been the Head master of Rugby school, the position made illustrious by Dr. Thomas Arnold. Though before his time the Headship of Rugby, as of each of the four great grammar schools, was regarded as a station of much distinction, as it undoubtedly is one of wide influence. When in 1860 "Essays and Reviews" appeared, it was generally assumed that Dr. Tuozzi's essay was placed first in the volume, that the high social station, as well as the personal and confessional character of the Master of Rugby, might shield as a sort of breakwater against the billows of clamorous wrath. The book here achieved its excellent a greater and wider sensation than the Common case. Its views were pronounced heterodox by nearly all the Bishops and by many of the clergy, and it was formally condemned by convocation June 25th, 1864. Two of the seven writers were suspended by the Church Court to suspension for one year and costs —a sentence which, on appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, was reversed. Dr. Tuozzi's essay was one of the least objectionable of the seven, but he was especially denounced, and the call upon him to resign his office was vociferous. Quite recently, when he came forward to aid the Government in the disestablishment of the Irish Church, when, at a meeting in the town hall of Rugby, he attempted to make a speech, he was hissed and in other ways insulted by the Tory gentlemen present. To treat a clergyman, a Doctor of Divinity of the Established Church all a headmaster of an ecclesiastic grammar school, in this manner, was a proceeding without precedent in the annals of Tory political agitation. The circumstance that gentlemen were the actors was a part of the marvel. Perhaps the explanation must be sought for and found in the notion entertained by many sincere upholders of the Establishment, that Dr. Tuozzi had voluntarily degraded himself by remaining in a church whose chief doctrines he had construed with others in trying to undermine and destroy.

And really it is not easy to read "The Seven Essays" without wondering how their writers can, without shame and confusion degradation, profess to believe "the 39 Articles" or use the Book or Common Prayer as an expression of their religious sentiments.

It may, however, be well to avoid such assumptions on the subject. In regard to the new Bishop in particular, we must remember that in the preface each of the seven authors of the volume, disowns responsibility for all opinions not maintained in his own essay, and that Dr. Tuozzi's production is less objectionable on orthodox grounds, than are several, in fact than any of the others. The principle is also named which declares it impossible to judge another justly without putting ourselves in his place. We ought, therefore, to recall the prolonged and terribly saying conflicts and controversies through which the current clerical members of the English Establishment have been compelled to pass since the awakening of what Wm. Maccrimmon calls "the High Church Spirit of domination over faith." The result of these conflicts, some of them in courts of law, has been to make it a matter of amazement that the Established Church easily does require her ministers to believe and teach. Many of the most learned and in every way eminent of her Doctors, are convinced that she allows them the utmost freedom—(in the words of Archbishop Whately)—"to maintain what they believe and to maintain it because they believe it," and all this without much reference to the "articles of Peace." A position occupied by such men as Doctors Pusey, Jewett and Tuozzi cannot be so objectionable and absurdly wrong or as manifestly dishonorable as some suppose.

We may, however, reasonably congratulate ourselves in this country, that we have no established church to exhibit so many sores and unsatisfactory a state of things.

Dr. Tuozzi is not a voluminous author. We remember at this moment no publications by him except a sermon preached before the British Association a few years ago, the contribution to the "Essays and Reviews." His style is elegantly written, and to many general readers has no doubt seemed very full of striking and original thoughts. The mind of the style has never been denied, but the other praise is due and deserved. A beauty of the performance is the entire absence of pedantry. He was never as if he felt that he was simply imparting old and well known views, which he believed to be true. And, in fact, the work is little more than an expansion of a few of the hundred paragraphs published by Luscombe in 1780, under the title of "The Education of the Human Race." Dr. T. has never seemed to claim the character of a great, or original thinker, and surely no such claim can be founded on his Essay in the less notorious volume.

Ex-Secretary Seward must have been gratified by the enthusiastic reception he met with on the Pacific coast. From Chico to Southern California he was dined, wined and cheered, received letters of greeting everywhere he was accessible, and in addition handsome presents illustrative of the infinite wealth of the country. In return he gave prophecies, overflowing with the rich exuberance of his imagination. At Los Angeles the people wanted a few words of comfort about the Southern Pacific road, and Mr. Seward told them he had advertised that measure long before the most of his audience had planted their feet upon the golden shores of California. On the last day of September the ex-Secretary and his party sailed for the Mexican port, where they will take conveyances for the city of Mexico. Describing his departure, the San Francisco *Bulletin* says:

> The ex-minister to "case off" was given and soon the passengers whistle began to receive. The band played "Home, Sweet Home," and the ex-minister was seen to wipe away a tear. Cheers were given for Seward, and the band played "Hail Columbia" as the last adieu. Mr. Seward was seen to remove his hat and wave it in response. The vessel moved off amid the cheers of the crowd.

Governor Wampler, of Virginia, in his inaugural message, gives sensible advice to the legislature in session at Richmond. He contends the Legislature is in honor bound to fulfil the pledge given by the people of the State at the late election and ratify the Fifteenth Amendment. One of his arguments on the subject has the merit of novelty, if it does lack disinterestedness. He thinks unless the Fifteenth Amendment becomes the supreme law of the land—negro suffrage having been already affirmed in Virginia—that the State will be flooded with negro emigrants from the States on her borders who will seek the enjoyment in Virginia of the civil and political rights exercised by them there, but denied in Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware and West Virginia, unless the Fifteenth Amendment shall be ratified. Self-protection as well as honor, Governor Wampler thinks, demands that Virginia should do her part towards securing the incorporation of the suffrage amendment in the Federal Constitution. The scamp ought to be in doubt but that Virginia will act favorably on the amendment at once.

A mourner has appeared. And what is more, his prophecies have a chance of coming true. Fuzz is his name, styled "Professor." He prophesied that between the 24th of September and the 6th of October of the coast of South America would be shaken up rather roughly by earthquakes, etc. The news is that on the 26th of August a "premonitory symptom" was felt near Callao, which raised the steamer Alaska out of the sea badly, prostrated the passengers and hurled an iron safe some distance. The peaks of the mountains were seen to crumble and tumble down in confusion. As the steamer did not land afterwards, the extent of the destruction was not known. Of the inhabitants all along the coast were fleeing to the interior with their valuables, as if from the wrath to come. If the premonition is so terrific what must be the entire fulfilment of Professor Fuzz's prophecy?

Ten ten thousand regulars the Regent of Spain is sending to Cuba, it strikes us, would find active employment nearer home, in suppressing the armed protests of the Republicans against the imposition of a Spanish regality on the people of Spain. A Republic has been proclaimed at a number of important points and at last advices the movement was progressing by such an extent that the Government, from prudential reasons, was concealing the real state of affairs in the disturbed Provinces. Deputies appear to be hedging their seats in the Cortes, and embracing the cause of the Republicans, while to show still further the extent of the emergency a law has been promulgated suspending individual rights. "The situation is bad," a Madrid despatch states, "but if the army remains faithful, need not be considered desperate." If the army but remained faithful we presume Queen ISABELLA would not have been driven from Madrid. Is there any guarantee that it will prove more devoted to SERRANO and PRIM?

The prospect of a general disarmament in Europe, about which the great powers are now negotiating, cannot but direct the attention of the people to the burden which half a dozen men, for their own private interests, impose upon them. The annual cost of the armies of Europe at this time, as acknowledged in the financial budgets of the various Governments, is $3,200,000,000, in gold. The annual interest on the various war debts is $262,000,000 more. But in addition, two millions eight hundred thousand men, the flower of the people of Europe, are kept under arms year after year, idly wielding the culture of their sovereigns. The loss by this waste of labor is estimated to be at least one million of dollars a day, in addition to the cost of maintaining the armed idlers. It is time within the truth to state that the actual cost to Europe of war and warlike preparations, in time of peace, is fifteen hundred millions of dollars. Remove this dead weight from the people and there would no longer be a necessity for poverty or an apology for crime.

One cousins across the water, who are notoriously dissatisfied that the United States should absorb the cotton trade of the world, have hit upon a new plan to prevent it. The raising of cotton in India and its manufacture in England having failed to produce any great results, it is now proposed to make India the under for the supply of cotton goods to Australia, China, and the entire East. The plan is to introduce the pick of the Lancashire cotton operatives and Chinese laborers into British India, for the manufacture of the cotton growth of the country. With these elements, it is maintained that goods from the Indian staple could be supplied to the East cheaper than those manufactured from the American staple, and that this would be a check to the monopoly of cotton production by the United States. We do not imagine that this change is imminent, but the discussion sufficiently indicates the desperate straits of Great Britain on the cotton question.

Father Hyacinthe instead of going to Rome is coming to America. He is actually on his way. It is not difficult to predict that he will be a lion here. He is already famous. His last shot into the Vatican secured for him that much. His eloquence, heavy nothing of his position in —or out of—the church, will call thousands to hear him, if not actually to help stanched. Precisely why he comes to America just at this peculiar time, is a question which raises some curious suggestions. Is it because he was not safe in Paris? Does he come to prosecute his cause where speech is free, and the standard of intelligence high? Or, does he perceive his opportunity in the growth in numbers and zeal of the Ritualists? For ten days or more these things must remain a mystery.

Mrs. Horace Greeley and Susan Sweet is on equal to the occasion. After having challenged public criticism and condemnation, by her "true story" scandal, she should never have sought to soften the universal sentiment by promising, as she does in her telegraphic card, further developments. Whatever proofs she may possess should have been allowed to advertise themselves. To hanker a gossiping dread of the card had been inspired by her publishers, and in reality is nothing more than what all the gossips call a "bulge," a sort of small hill, or mound of broadcast to call attention to a sale of damaged goods, a monstrosity at the Museum, or a Black Crook ballet. Although the card don't say so in so many words, we presume the public will have to await the November or December numbers of the *Atlantic* to set what our gifted sisters mean.

The Radical members of the French *Corps Legislatif* appear inclined to precede Monsieur Bonaparte. They object to his delay in consulting the assembly, and seem to have agreed that they will commence a session on the 26th of this month, independent of any wishes of the Emperor. He has fixed the latter part of November for their coming together. The Bonapartists, borrowed from Cromwell, of dissolving troublesome legislatures, would be a very speedy way of settling the question, but the adoption might be troublesome in the present temper of the French people. Liberal concessions don't seem to mollify them, or check the intense opposition of the Radicals to imperialism in any shape or form, personal or constitutional.

In New York the declination of Mr. Cisamus for Secretary of State on the Republican ticket, has been followed by the withdrawal of Mr. Hammond and General Robinson, nominated respectively for Comptroller and State Engineer. The State Committee have supplied the vacancies by designating Horace Greeley for Comptroller, General Frank Sham for Secretary of State, and Wm. B. Taylor for State Engineer. While the Financial Department of the great State of New York is not the precise position for which Mr. Greeley is pre-eminently fitted, we have no hesitation in saying that in some respects the State would profit vastly by taking him.

The Washington special to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* gives the *finale* of the scheme of the Camerons as follows:

> "It is officially announced that General Don Cameron, of Pennsylvania, will at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in connection with the railroad interests. The chief of the Pennsylvania delegation in the Senate, and the Senator from Minnesota, will, it is said, be elected President of the road, and Governor Marshall, of Minnesota, will be made General Manager.

It is an old dodge, too transparent to deceive. Mr. Cameron is not a candidate longer simply because it would be of no use if he were. He never had the faintest approach to a chance—finding it out he unanimously withdrew! Exit Don!

The sound financial policy of General Grant's administration—a policy of retrenchment and honesty in the collection of the revenues—is already having its effect on European capitalists. The Rothschilds and certain German bankers have their representatives now in Washington willing and anxious, and even competing, to loan our Government any amount of money it desires at four per cent. It is probable Congress will authorize at its next session a loan of this character, to replace the six per cent. bonds now outstanding.

In Tennessee is not carried back to the darkest days of anarchy and treason, it will not be the fault of the Legislature. A clean sweep of all the laws passed in the interest of the Union and freedom in 1865-7-8 is in progress, and a new constitution to match the proceedings of this character is to be fitted to the State and screwed down. We only hope that Brownlow likes the picture and the prospect.

Judge Sawyer, of San Francisco, has decided that Chinamen, under the Fourteenth Amendment, are competent witnesses. The wheels of progress will turn, in spite of the lamentations of prejudice and short-sightedness. Perhaps this is not the end of the question, but there is not much reason to fear that this will not stand ultimately as the only correct decision.

Both houses of the Virginia Legislature have ratified the Fifteenth Amendment, and thus far all is well in that quarter. This action contrasts strangely with that of the Democrats in Pennsylvania, who proclaim the repeal of the ratification resolution passed by our Legislature, the main question at issue in the pending election.

The Pennsylvania of Carlisle, Pa., which not last week at Waynesboro', Franklin county, after a full and free discussion, adopted the basis of Union and down to the General Assembly by a vote of 61 to 5. The six negative votes were all given by members, the whole of the ruling clique present, twenty-one in number, declining to vote in the affirmative. A resolution was afterwards moved by one of the minority, and unanimously adopted, declaring that if the occasion was consummated, Pennsylvania would do its utmost to make a permanent and successful one.

THE CHINESE.

The Extent of their Immigration to the Pacific Coast.

The San Francisco *Bulletin*, of the 29th of September, has some reliable figures on the subject of Chinese immigration, which show that extensively exaggerated ideas are prevalent as to the growth and extent.

For the eight months from January 1, 1869, the number of Chinese arrivals in California amounted to 12,000; but this figure must not be taken as representing a net gain, for what, with the return of Chinese to their own country and the departure of many to other States and Territories, there has probably been little addition to the number of Chinese in California a year ago. But still this 12,000 in eight months, at the rate of 18,000 per annum, is a larger number of Chinese than have ever arrived in California in any one year, with the exception of 1852, when the excess of arrivals over departures was 20,694, and the total arrivals 20,026.

The *Bulletin* thinks that but for the marked increase in arrivals during the present year, it would be warranted in maintaining that the Chinese immigration was abating. From the best information obtainable, the number of arrivals during twenty years, from 1849 to 1868, inclusive, is 100,000 more than 100,000. This would give an annual average of nearly 5,000 but as the arrivals for the first four years of that period aggregated only 3,500, it obtains a more correct result by calculating on the basis of 16,500 arrivals in sixteen years, which gives an average of 6,031 per annum. The annual arrivals per year ranged from 18,425 in 1852, as the highest number, to 2,358 in 1866, the lowest number.

In the eleven years from 1852 to 1863, inclusive, the arrivals aggregated 86,402—an average of over 8,000 per annum, while the arrivals from 1864 to 1868, inclusive, a period of five years, only amounted to 16,000—an average of only 3,200 per annum. The statistics to which we refer also show that of the total number of Chinese passengers in twenty years, 3,700 were females, a greater part of whom arrived between 1852 and 1864, though larger numbers have arrived within the last twelve months than in any equal period before.

We are without information as to the number of Chinese in transit to or from the Pacific coast, outside of California, but the general impression that there are two or three hundred thousand Chinese in the country is a wild exaggeration. The whole number of arrivals in California for twenty years, 100,000 in round numbers, was but 100,000, and from this must be deducted the number of deaths and returning immigrants. In the eleven years from 1852 to 1863, inclusive, 86,402 Chinese arrived, 22,041 returned to China. In the five years from 1864 to 1868, with 16,000 arrivals, the number of arrivals over departures only showed a net gain to the population of 994 per annum.

The impression that the emigrancy of Chinese emigrants to return to their celestial homes, constitutes a sufficient answer to all the apprehensions that they will become permanent residents, and be incorporated in our social and political system.

A Mahometan has been issued by the Calvan Junta, showing that the United States has gained from the ports of Cuba, as well as other countries, and therefore the Hornet should be permitted to depart unmolested. Numerous prosecutions are cited. In 1855, the Spanish Minister who complained of the asylum given here to the flag of Ecuador was told "that in the former wars between Spain and her South American colonies the ships of the provinces had been admitted from the ports of the United States, whatever the flags they have been, and that it was not the less certain that in the different internal struggles which had happened in these same States, that the ships of war of the opposite parties in the Monroe doctrine of 1823 was that our ports were open to the opposing parties under the same conditions. The Cuban Junta therefore claim that the Spanish war ship of war must not dismed from a United States port, as well as refused to arm or amend within her jurisdiction, and driven by the existence into an American harbor, cannot be looked on as a pirate.

Wm. Horace Greeley and Professor A. L. Perry, of Williams College, Mass., were to have had a public discussion last night, at Boston, on the constitutionality of the tariff, instead of Protection. Accurate reports of both the above will be made and published. Mr. Perry is the author of a treatise on Political Economy, which has been extensively used in the schools and colleges as a lecturer in the same line. Mr. Greeley, it is hardly necessary to state, has been for many years a recognized champion of Protection. The debate will probably be one of the most interesting on the subject ever held in the United States.

It is said that Mr. Bigelow and the other owners of the New York *Times* have decided not to engage any successor to Mr. Bigelow, but to run the paper for the time being as it was conducted for the few weeks immediately following Mr. Bigelow's departure. Nothing has tried confidence with this course Mr. Bigelow has shown himself very popular with the subordinates of the office by his uniform gentlemanly and affable manner toward them. All the stories about the *Times* having passed into the hands of the Erie ring are without foundation. It is pronounced that Mr. Bigelow will now carry out his idea of remaining abroad for the next two or three years.

Mr. Sawyer, in his speech, holding forcibly the Chinese to the California Pioneer Society, said: "I am only a visitor and sojourner here. For twenty years I have been a public stop where the chastity of my country has been long managed me with entire freedom of speech. When I shall arrive there you may expect to hear from me other acknowledgments, and I shall not be backward in giving utterance on your part, but of the many other demonstrations of kindness of which I have been the subject from all parties and all classes of citizens, as well as from the representatives of foreign nations, I am not asked."

A scientific biography of Alexander Von Humboldt, by Professor Agassiz, of Cambridge, the director of the observatory of Dr. Lespin. The work will be completed in two volumes, embellished with portraits of the great naturalist, representing their subject at various periods of his life. The first volume will receive the assistance of several of the most eminent scholars of Germany, each of whom, assisted by editors and others, will have charge of the preparation of a separate department of the work.

It is stated that the relations between the United States and Spain are now so strained as to be ever been, of the most serious character. A private letter has been received by a distinguished Government official in Washington from a gentleman connected with the Spanish Legation in this city, containing, among other things, it says that all the necessary legislative steps have not been taken to abolish slavery in the island. No doubt, however, is entertained that the institution will be swept away forever.

The *Tribune's* correspondent says the Pennsylvania State Fair this year was a failure in every respect. The attendance was very poor, lasted for it, "Although each of the four days has been just what could be desired, neither of them saw more than ten thousand people on the ground. This Fair was a failure, even with seven days' duration, and the Fair of 1870 must be cut down to five days, and the premium lists and specifications to support his view of the case.

The New York *Herald* gives the secret history of the gold consiniracy, examines the case of Fisk, Gould & Co., who appear to have been the head conspirators, and comes to the conclusion that they were caught in the trap they set for others. As for their attempt to subsidize General Grant to their purposes, the *Herald* says that by a single blow he smashed their plans, and that their mistake was in grouping him by their side to succeed.

As an advertising dodge Mrs. Stowe's latest card will strike most persons as equal to anything which the Forrest publishers of the *Atlantic* have yet done. Had she simply said that she would continue the Byron question in the *Atlantic* for November she would have been more direct and avoided the suspicion that at the bottom of this letter was a desire for a little money making. To this conclusion many will come, in spite of everything.

Col. Forney goes into file over the death of ex-President Pierce in a sadly strain.

Sixteen years ago General Pierce pronounced an oration on the occasion of the death of Daniel Webster. His address was delivered in the Senate Chamber, of which he was then a member, in the presence of both Houses of Congress, and upon which he had conferred the honor of a public invitation. The address was published by order